

MISSOURI HELPS
OUT UNCLE SAMSTATES ANNUAL TRIBUTE TO
NATION'S TREASURY CON-
TINUES TO GROW.

NEXT YEAR TO SHOW GAIN

Tax on Beer Has Increased 50 Per
Cent and Income Tax Dodgers
Will Be Compelled to
Come Across.

Jefferson City.

Year by year the amount Missouri pays into the United States treasury as internal revenue increases, a fact which emphatically demonstrates that the state is continually progressing as a commercial and manufacturing commonwealth. Information just furnished the bureau of labor statistics by Commissioner John T. Fitzpatrick reveals that in the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1914, Missouri turned into Uncle Sam's coffers \$13,331,518, compared to \$12,470,712 for the fiscal year of 1913-14 and \$12,082,821 for 1912-13, all of which goes to meet the costs of a government which is so great that its annual expenses exceed \$1,000,000,000.

Uncle Sam's Missouri collections for the fiscal year just closed break all past records, a condition partly due to the new individual income tax, wealthy citizens and others of this state who have an income exceeding \$3,000 a year for single men and \$4,000 for married men having paid to the United States in the 12 months ending June 30, last, \$657,058.

The revenue from Missouri breweries on beer manufactured during the last half of 1913 and the first half of 1914, at \$1 a barrel, was nearly \$4,250,000. During the fiscal year 1914-15 the sum turned over from this source will be considerably augmented, the European war having raised this tax to \$1.50 a barrel, which will cause the brewers to pay nearly \$6,375,000.

The information, prepared by Supervisor of Statistics A. T. Edmonston, states Missouri is divided by the federal authorities into two revenue districts, the first having St. Louis as headquarters and the sixth district with Kansas City as the headquarters. Most of Missouri's annual federal revenue comes from the eastern district, there having been collected from there during 1913-14 \$11,343,711. Manufacturing, banks and breweries, distilleries, mercantile and other mercantile corporations and citizens subject to the income tax, of the western district, paid in during the same period \$1,987,807.

A future bulletin will give details as to the number of wholesale and retail liquor dealers there are, 1914-15, in Missouri, including for the retail portion, fraternal, commercial and social clubs, which, until a day or two ago, sold liquors to members and their guests without a state, city or county tax, but each did pay Uncle Sam \$25 annually for the privilege. The latest figures on this subject will not be available for a few weeks, but those covering the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1913, throw light on how far-reaching the supreme court ruling is. Then there were 9,672 federal tax-paying wholesalers and retail liquor and beer dealers, rectifiers and brewers in Missouri. Those solely licensed as retail dispensers of "wet goods" numbered 8,851. At that time there were 3,900 state-licensed saloons and dramshops, leaving 4,951 retailers holding licenses from Uncle Sam, to represent organizations with bars in their clubrooms, "hid-lifting" clubs, dining cars with buffets, operating without either state, city or county licenses.

Major and the Experts.

Gov. Major is planning a campaign of education along several lines in the large agricultural counties of Missouri next spring and summer, immediately after the adjournment of the legislative session.

He proposes to obtain the services of the best farm expert in the state, the best expert on soils and the best expert demonstrator of home economics obtainable and tour the state.

A day will be devoted to each county. The governor will talk on road building and betterment and the experts will demonstrate their specialties. An expert on poultry and one on horticulture may be added to the list.

Reward for Fugitive.

Gov. Major renewed for another year the reward of \$100 for the capture of James Long, who has been a fugitive from the officers of Benton county since 1906. He is wanted for murder.

Bond Issue Approved.

James Adkins, treasurer of the United Railways company of St. Louis, applied to the public service commission for authority for the Suburban Railway company, an auxiliary corporation, to issue \$600,000 of 5 per cent bonds.

The issue is really of the character of a refunding plan to take up and retire old bonds that are bearing 6 per cent interest and replace them with 5 per cent bonds.

The issue was approved by the commission.

Major to Meet With Governors.

Gov. Major has announced he will attend the annual session of the conference of governors at Madison, Wis., Nov. 12. The governor will go from Carrollton, Mo., to Madison, after delivering an address at the former place.

Two Commissioned in Militia.

Gov. Major commissioned the following as officers of the national guard: Norman P. Ray, first lieutenant; John W. Armour, second lieutenant.

How Missouri Grows.

Missouri's rank as a boot and shoe manufacturing state advanced to the high position of closely crowding the two much older states, New York and Massachusetts, for first honors, the 1913 output being worth \$71,415,711.

The treasury output increased from \$5,900,000 to nearly \$30,000,000.

The worth of car shop products grew from \$5,000,000 to nearly \$27,000,000.

The growth of manufactured tobacco and cigars was from \$5,000,000 to \$22,000,000.

Bakery products increased in value from \$7,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Floor mill products grew from \$15,000,000 to \$43,000,000.

Printing and publishing grew from an annual production worth \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

The worth of foundry machine shop products went up from \$9,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

The growth of the bag and bagging and carriage and wagon industries were from \$3,000,000 to \$9,000,000 each.

Since 1872, Missouri advanced from no position at all to first rank among all states in annual production of poultry and eggs.

Capitol Board Meets.

A session of the capitol building commission is in progress here. The commission is going over and completing the details of some features of the changes in the stone contract brought about by a modified agreement with the Gill Construction company.

Although there is no official information obtainable here as to the progress being made at the Superior quarry in Jasper county, near Carthage, and at the Cassville quarry, it is understood that the Gill company has a force of men employed at each place.

A dressing plant is being put in at each place, and it is understood that the Gill company is making preparations for the erection of a sample wall of stone from the Superior quarry.

It is probable that the commission will visit the quarries.

Crew Blamed for Wreck.

The responsibility for a head-on collision between a passenger train on the Kansas City Southern and a motor car on the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad, near Tipton Ford, Aug. 5, which cost 23 passengers and three trainmen their lives, is placed upon the crew of the motor train by Frank A. Wightman and Dr. H. B. Shaw of the state public service commission, who submitted their findings. They reported that the trainmen of the motor train had been directed to pass the Kansas City Southern express train at Tipton Ford, and that they either misunderstood or neglected to carry out this order and ran by the place of passing. The entire crew of the motor train lost their lives.

Former Judge Dies.

Word comes from St. Louis that Thomas James Clark Fagg, former judge of the supreme court of Missouri, died at the Missouri Baptist sanitarium, where he had been a patient for several months. He was 93 years old.

Judge Fagg was born in Charlottesville, Va., July 15, 1821. He came west as a young man, and was on the supreme bench shortly before the beginning of the civil war. Later he was postmaster at Louisiana, Mo. For some years before his death Judge Fagg resided in St. Louis.

Political Prospects.

Republican politicians around the capital are claiming that Democratic chances of victory are getting less every day and that a large Progressive vote is the only thing that will pull the Democrats through. The Democrats express themselves as delighted with the present prospects, and hope to make substantial gains all along the line.

Educators Selected.

Missouri will be represented at the fourth annual convention of the National League of Compulsory Education at Detroit Nov. 20 and 21, by educators appointed by Gov. Major. The delegates were recommended to the governor by State Superintendent of Schools William P. Evans.

Club Rulings.

Liquor-selling clubs will have until Nov. 19 to comply with the mandate of the supreme court requiring them to take out dramshop licenses to dispense liquors to club members. No protests have been filed.

Home for Negresses.

State Architect M. F. Bell has gone to Tipton to look after the building of the home for incorrigible negro girls at that place. Brick work is finished and the roof is being put on.

Block System Recommended.

The public service commission has recommended that the Kansas City Southern railway be required to equip its lines with the block signal system.

Baptists Honor Wm. P. Evans.

William P. Evans of Jefferson City, state superintendent of public schools, has been appointed by E. W. Stephens of Columbia, moderator of the Missouri Baptist association, as a member of the committee for the standardization of the Baptist schools of Missouri.

Licenses Required.

The supreme court decided that all clubs, of whatever nature, must take out dramshop licenses if they dispense liquors.

To Unveil Statue Nov. 12.

The statue of James Shields, soldier and statesman, will be unveiled at Carrollton on Nov. 12. Gov. Major will deliver the principal address. The last legislature appropriated \$10,000 to erect a statue of Shields.

Owing to the death of Peter O'Brien, sheriff of Chariton county and candidate for re-election, Attorney General Barker voted that the county court can appoint a successor, and the county committee select a nominee.

PARIS RECEIVES CAPTURED GERMAN STANDARDS



Great ceremony attended the occasion of the conveying of seven captured German war standards to the museum of the Invalides in Paris. The photograph shows the flags being carried across the courtyard.

MANUEL OFFERS TO HELP ENGLAND



Ex-King Manuel of Portugal, here shown with his wife, who is a Hohenzollern princess, has offered to serve England in any capacity in accordance with the alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, and has advised his royalist friends to be loyal to their country. It is said plans are on foot to restore him to the throne.

FRANCE DEGRADES A TRAITOR



Corporal Cruant of the French infantry was discovered trying to sell to the enemy documents regarding the wireless installation on the Eiffel tower. He was discharged from the army with ignominy, publicly degraded and sentenced to life imprisonment. The photograph shows the traitor being marched out of the barracks after the ceremony of degradation.

LONDON INSURING AGAINST ZEPPELIN BOMBS

London.—Some well-known Americans in London are among those who have secured insurance against bombs. There is such a rush here for bomb insurance that the rates at Lloyd's took a decided upward leap, the highest being for properties near government buildings and the water front. Around such places the rate rose from five shillings to seven shillings six pence and even to ten shillings, which is a decided advance as the rate has been two shillings six pence per cent. One well-known broker said:

"We have been swamped with requests for insuring houses against bombs. It is natural that in certain districts the rate should be higher than in others, because such points are considered objective points of the German attack, should they invade this country."

One big firm offered a policy for

CARING FOR DYING SOLDIER



Pathetic scene of Belgian peasants caring for a dying French soldier after his regiment has passed on.

FRENCH TOOK THIS BLUCHER



Major von Blucher, a great-great-grandson of the famous Prussian general who fought at Waterloo, was captured by the French at the Battle of the Aisne and taken to Bordeaux. He is here seen (left) showing his papers to a French official.

WAR TO COST TEN BILLIONS

French Authority Thinks It Will Last Seven Months and Check Economic Progress.

Paris.—Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the economist, estimates that each of the greater belligerents is spending an average equivalent to \$200,000,000 monthly.

In presenting these figures to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences he said that he considered it probable that the war would continue seven months from August 1.

Accordingly the five greater powers engaged were committed to an expenditure of \$7,000,000,000. Each of the smaller states, including Japan, will have expenses of \$600,000,000 to \$800,000,000 to meet.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu continued: "One might say that the war will cost the fighting powers roughly \$9,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000."

"These figures, which do not take into account the losses of revenues during hostilities, will be met, first, by the issuance of notes against the accumulated gold in the government banks; second, by the issuance of short term treasury bonds to which all governments are having recourse during the war, and third, by delaying payments for military necessities."

"The larger part of the savings of the world will be absorbed by the taking up of national loans and economic progress will be seriously checked."

\$750,000 on a house and contents at five shillings per cent. An official of one of the big insurance companies here said:

"A number of large insurance companies have decided to write no policies against damage by bombs. They are of the opinion that in the event of a real invasion by the Germans there will be a great chance that it will be impossible to pay claims."

It is an ill wind, however, that blows nobody good, for the Zeppelin scare is helping Lloyd's underwriters.

NEWS and GOSSIP
of WASHINGTON

Europe Being Closed, the Rich Flock to Washington

WASHINGTON.—War in Europe will increase Washington's "inter population." Last winter, in what is known in the light words of the "common people" as the "swell section" of the city, there were scores of vacant houses.

In the main these empty residences will be occupied during the coming winter, for already the "to let" signs in most of the staring windows have disappeared.

It is reported that many American families who have been living abroad are to come this year to see the capital of their country, for which some of them seemingly cared little or nothing until they found that the homeland was about the only place in which their sacred necks and still more sacred pocketbooks were safe.

There are a good many rich Americans who go to Europe to spend the winter, or at any rate a part of it. Some of these this year, it is known, are to come to Washington, and their numbers, added to those of the hitherto more or less permanent dwellers in Europe, will come pretty near filling all of Washington's houses in which the visitors would care to live.

There were twice as many vacant houses facing the avenues and streets of wealth last winter than there were the winter before. Why? The reason is a curious one, but that it is the right one cannot be doubted. There are more rich Republicans in the United States than there are rich Democrats. Many of these rich Republicans have retired from business. Under Republican administrations they came to Washington in large numbers to spend their money.

Banker Ailes Has Chance to Get Rich on Snakes

MILTON A. AILES, vice-president of the Riggs National bank, has had a fresh opportunity for fortune thrust upon him. Heretofore he has pursued the jade with marked success. But it remained for his casual recital of a snake story to bring him an unexpected chance for wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

Mr. Ailes is in receipt of a letter from Forrest W. Brown, an attorney at law in Charlestown, W. Va., in which is laid down the tentative plan for the accumulation of vast riches, the establishment of a rattlesnake farm. Mr. Brown writes:

"I tried a case two or three years ago in Morgan county, involving the title to several thousand acres of land, which the witness described as not being worth anything except to raise rattlesnakes on. I succeeded in getting a judgment in favor of my client. Then an old friend of mine inserted in a New York paper a communication in which he said that I had acquired a large tract of land in Morgan county, and had organized a corporation for the purpose of raising rattlesnakes."

This, according to Mr. Brown, was the beginning. Many letters followed from all quarters. Exporting companies in New York and New Jersey wanted to make arrangements to take all the rattlesnake skins that could be furnished. They would tan them, in case Mr. Brown lacked the facilities. The skins were wanted for export trade to Paris and London.

"I had letters from a number of friends," continues Mr. Brown, "stating that they wanted me to reserve large blocks of stock for them. I think that if I had taken all these offers I would have had \$1,000,000,000 worth of stock in the enterprise by now. But it all failed because I could not find a general manager. Kindly write and tell me whether you will accept, so that the great enterprise can be inaugurated and continued with success."

When asked as to his intentions, Mr. Ailes spoke regretfully of the press of engagements in other fields of endeavor. He said, however, that it required no fertile imagination to grasp the immense possibilities in the plan. In fact, he was of the opinion that it beat Col. Mulberry Sellers' eyewater scheme all hollow. With the eyewater there was a natural limit, dependent upon the exact number of ophthalmic Chinamen. In the case of the rattlesnakes, however, it was altogether different. There was the skin, to begin with, following which were various by-products almost too numerous to mention. Rattles for babies was one that occurred offhand.

No More Persons Will Be Interred in This Tomb

A QUIET and curious old family tomb, built according to the custom prevalent in portions of the South early in the last century, is to be found on the old Patterson estate, in the northeast section of the city, and adjoining the Gallaudet college. It is constructed of solid granite blocks, almost square in shape, and surmounted by an arched roof set off by a heavy projecting cornice, resembling somewhat those used by the ancient Egyptians at Luxor and Karnak. An ivy vine, with thick roots and branches, nearly covers the sides and roof of the tomb, while the immediate surroundings are so heavily grown with deep underbrush and trees that it is almost impossible to see the vault before actually reaching it.

Attention was in recent years directed to the tomb by the request of Francis Winslow, a trustee of the Patterson estate, made to the health board of the district, for information relative to the burial laws governing the use of such vaults. Mr. Winslow stated that no interments had been made in the tomb in many years, and that, with one possible exception, none of the descendants of the Patterson family desired to be interred within the place. In view of the possible application for interment within the vault, Mr. Winslow requested information as to whether the health department would permit it.

As a result of the request, Health Officer Woodward had the records of his office searched, but nothing concerning the old tomb could be found. The question was referred to the city solicitor, who replied, in an opinion, stating that under the new code no person could be buried in any grounds except those known as private or public burial grounds, or such as may be so designated in the future by the district commissioners.

Uncle Sam's Money Factory Is Best in the World

UNCLE SAM'S great money factory is one of the wonderful sights of the world. Housed in a brand new building 580 feet long and with four wings each 255 feet deep, it takes 32,840 panes of glass to admit light to its four stories. The structure of the bureau of engraving and printing is built of Indiana limestone and it presents to the shining Potomac, which it faces, a row of columns on the front as imposing as those on the east side of the treasury.

This probably is the finest manufacturing plant in the world in point of scientific equipment to conserve the health and comfort of its inhabitants. The chiefs of divisions say that the records show 80 per cent less sickness in the new than in the old building. The whole plant is virtually the creation of Director Joseph E. Ralph, who was determined that in the equipment and operation of the bureau of engraving and printing the United States should lead the world in welfare work.

The European war hit the bureau of engraving and printing as hard as any other American establishment. Its normal output of bank notes was 40,000 sheets a day and it is now turning out 300,000 sheets of four notes to the sheet. In addition to this currency its normal output of silver certificates and gold notes was 225,000. It is now printing 210,000. The moment war was declared Director Ralph jumped to New York, Philadelphia and other places and bought up all the imported dyes in the country suitable for use in coloring inks.

He also cleaned out the market in Sheffield steel, which must be imported from England to make the costly dies from which the money and stamps of the people are printed. The director has introduced in the bureau the use of cyanide of potassium for hardening this steel, as this comes from Germany he laid in a stock of 15 tons, or enough to poison all the armies of Europe.